

## MATH 370 ALGEBRA, SPRING 2024, HOMEWORK 2

**Problem 1 [8 points]** Let  $G$  be a group. Let  $g \in G$  such that  $\text{ord}(g) = 20$ . Compute :

- $\text{ord}(g^2)$
- $\text{ord}(g^8)$
- $\text{ord}(g^5)$
- $\text{ord}(g^3)$

**Problem 2 [5 points]** Show that  $A_{n+1} \cap S_n = A_n$ , where we regard  $S_n$  as a subgroup of  $S_{n+1}$  in the following way, think of permutations in  $S_n$  as permutations of  $S_{n+1}$  that fix  $n+1$ . For example, we can think of the permutation  $(123) \in S_3$  as an element of  $S_4$  that fixes 4 and sends 1 to 2, 2 to 3 and 3 to 1.

**Problem 3 [8 points]** Let  $\sigma$  be a cycle of length  $n \geq 2$ .

- Show that for any  $\tau \in S_n$ , we have that  $\tau\sigma\tau^{-1}$  is also a cycle of length  $n$ .
- If  $n = 2k$  for some integer  $k$ , find the factorization of  $\sigma^2$  into disjoint cycles.
- If  $n = mq$  with  $m \geq 3$  and  $q \geq 2$ , show that  $\sigma^m$  is a product of  $m$  disjoint cycles, each of length  $q$ .
- If  $p$  is a prime, show that  $\sigma^m$  is a cycle of length  $p$  for each  $m = 1, 2, \dots, p-1$ .

**Problem 4 [5 points]** In each case a binary operation  $*$  is given on a set  $S$ . Decide whether it is commutative and/or associative. If it is commutative and/or associative do not provide a proof of it but provide a counterexample when it is not. Also give the identity element.

- $S = \mathbb{Z}$ ;  $a * b = a - b$ .
- $S = \mathbb{Q}$ ;  $a * b = ab/2$ .
- $S = \mathbb{R}$ ;  $a * b = a + b - ab$ .
- $S$  is any set of cardinality at least 2,  $a * b = b$ .
- $S = \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$   $a * b = \gcd(a, b)$ .

**Problem 5 [6 points]** Let  $g$  be an element of group  $G$ .

- Show that  $g^2 = 1$  if and only if  $g = g^{-1}$ .
- If  $|G|$  is finite and even, show that there exists a  $g \in G$ ,  $g \neq e$  such that  $g^2 = e$ .

**Problem 6 [9 points]** Let  $H$  and  $K$  be subgroups of a group  $G$ .

- Show that  $H \cap K$  is a subgroup of  $G$ .
- Show that  $H \cap K$  is the largest subgroup of  $G$  contained in both  $H$  and  $K$ , i.e., show that it contains every subgroup contained in both  $H$  and  $K$ .
- Show that  $H \cup K$  is a subgroup of  $G$  if and only if  $H \subseteq K$  or  $K \subseteq H$ .